

Atty. Dkt. No. 071949-5408

IN THE CLAIMS**RECEIVED
CENTRAL FAX CENTER****NOV 03 2006**

Please amend the claims as shown below:

1-31. (Cancelled)

32. (New) A method of determining the occurrence or nonoccurrence of a stroke in a subject, comprising:

(a) performing an assay by contacting a sample of bodily fluid from said subject with an antibody that binds the 108 amino acid BNP precursor or an immunologically detectable fragment thereof, and detecting a signal indicative of the presence or amount of polypeptides bound to said antibody; and

determining whether the results of the assay indicate the occurrence or nonoccurrence of a stroke in said subject.

33. (New) A method according to claim 32, wherein said method further comprises performing one or more additional assays, each of said additional assays comprising contacting a sample from said subject with an antibody that binds a marker selected from the group consisting of adenylate kinase, brain-derived neurotrophic factor, c-tau, calbindin-D, creatine kinase-BB, glial fibrillary acidic protein, lactate dehydrogenase, myelin basic protein, neural cell adhesion molecule (NCAM), neuron-specific enolase, neurotrophin-3, proteolipid protein, S-100 β , thrombomodulin, and protein kinase C γ , and detecting a signal indicative of the presence or amount of polypeptides bound to said antibody, and

wherein said determining step comprises determining whether the results of the assay performed and the results of said additional assay(s) performed indicate the occurrence or nonoccurrence of a stroke in said subject.

34. (New) A method according to claim 32, wherein said method further comprises performing one or more additional assays, each of said additional assays comprising contacting a

Atty. Dkt. No. 071949-5408

sample from said subject with an antibody that binds a marker selected from the group consisting of caspase-3, cathepsin D, and α -spectrin, and detecting a signal indicative of the presence or amount of polypeptides bound to said antibody, and

wherein said determining step comprises determining whether the results of the assay performed and the results of said additional assay(s) performed indicate the occurrence or nonoccurrence of a stroke in said subject.

35. (New) A method according to claim 32, wherein said method further comprises performing one or more additional assays, each of said additional assays comprising contacting a sample from said subject with an antibody that binds a marker selected from the group consisting of acute phase reactants, cell adhesion molecules, C-reactive protein, interleukins, interleukin-1 receptor agonist, monocyte chemotactic protein-1, caspase-3, lipocalin-type prostaglandin D synthase, mast cell tryptase, eosinophil cationic protein, KL-6, haptoglobin, tumor necrosis factor α , tumor necrosis factor β , Fas ligand, soluble Fas (Apo-1), TRAIL, TWEAK, fibronectin, macrophage migration inhibitory factor (MIF), and vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), and detecting a signal indicative of the presence or amount of polypeptides bound to said antibody, and

wherein said determining step comprises determining whether the results of the assay performed and the results of said additional assay(s) performed indicate the occurrence or nonoccurrence of a stroke in said subject.

36. (New) A method according to claim 32, wherein said determining step comprises determining whether the results of the assay performed and the results of a CT scan performed on said subject for evaluation of hemorrhagic stroke indicate the occurrence or nonoccurrence of a stroke in said subject.

37. (New) A method according to claim 32, wherein said sample of bodily fluid is blood, serum, or plasma.

Atty. Dkt. No. 071949-5408

38. (New) A method according to claim 32, wherein said antibody that binds the 108 amino acid BNP precursor or an immunologically detectable fragment thereof binds one or more of BNP, NT-proBNP, or pro-BNP.